secity of their taking up Arms. My Affecal compliments to Mrs. Fair-

TO CONGRESS

CAMP AT CAMBRIDGE July 27, 1775. ng material has occurr'd in either o I had the Honour of addressing you but lasts by Express. But on Tuesday Men of War & 9 Transports sailed our of the bour & stood a Xourse about E. S. E. One Groves who came out of Boston the same sening informed the officer at one of the Out wits, that the Transports had on Board 600 Men & were bound to Block Island, Fishers off what Cattle they may find. The Fellow rese that it has led me to doubt the

Tenth of his Intelligence. A Deserter who came in afterwards informed me that it was given out in their Camp, that they were either gone for Indians or Fresh Provisions, and that each Transport had but 20 Men on Board. Upon this Intelligence I imdiately wrote to Gov, Cook of Rhode Island, to General Wooster that they might proper recautions for removing the Cattle of those slands & the Coasts, and to prevent any Surprize. As we are confirmed by every Account in the Scarcity of fresh Provisions in the Enemy's Camp, and particularly by Deserter who says, they have he mone since the Battle of Lexington, it have had very probable this Voyage may be only intended for a Supply. But, as it may possibly be otherwise. I thought it best to transmit the Intelligence to the Hon. Congress that they may forard it to the Southward, or take such other Since writing the above 3 more Deserters

have come out which makes 4 in 24 hours. Their Accounts correspond with those of the first who came out, & which I have related

(Sent by the Constit. Post.)

GARFIELD'S CONVERSION.

Judge Kelley Tells How and When the Ohlo Man Became a Protectionist. WASHINGTON, May 12 -Mr. Baker, of Illinois, presented a petition of the Mayor and Common Council of East St. Louis for the erection of a public building in that city. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Logan, of Louisiana, a bil was passed extending the limits of the port of New Orleans so as to include a portion of the parish of Jefferson. On motion of Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, the Senate bill was passed granting the right of

way through the Indian Territory to the Fort Smith & El Paso Railroad Company. On Motion of Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, a bill River & Southwestern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Red river of the The House went into committee of the whole

-Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the Chair-on, Mr. Haugen, of Wisconsin, concluded his speech in opposition to the bill. He addressed himself especially to the labor question as it was affected by the tariff, and argued that the emforts which the workingmen of America ened were attributable to the protective sys-He was proud of a country whose farmers chanics could boast of luxuries which not possessed by their Europeau competid he was unwilling to abandon a policy

and made the enjoyment of those luxun its features, in that it slightly inter-Democratic sugar, rice, iron, coal, while it selected Republican wool, rden products, upon which to try at of free trade.

e issue, he said, was not between free trade. The only issue was whether Cougress would riff created during the war, g the mass of the people. renough It did not go so Sherman had declared it have his cordial sup-ive and judicious modfair business basis. nkful that a more en demanded, and f this fair and rejected, the people s here who would asure. He denied Southern States ertion would have n it was intended om Pennsylvania aryland | Messrs. been wild with the e were put upon the was strange that the when they had simply is of leading Republicans

the bill did, in a round way, put coal and iron ore oal and iron ore were crude st, and the bill put crude nght on the free list. ond replied that he had been in-if the bill was equivocal on that onld be amended. But even if the

ut coal on the free list, was that a ent of the Republican leaders had de-bat coal should go on the free list at a he rate of taxation was less than it In 1871 General Garfield had voted nd salt on the free list, and so had . Hale and Dawes.

estred to say a word in regard to Mr. Kelley] had refused to vote eaker when he was nominated id's protection doctrine. But statesmen (of whom he was another) went to New Orlean awrence's sugar plantation, he arfield's complete regeneration of the Cobden Club doctrines. risit to the sugar plantation. nd be were dining together with twenarneld's turn to respond to a sentiment, he sid: "I know one who will be greatly surprised at what I am about to say, for I am prepared to avoir myself as a humble disciple of the leading advocate of the protective system. Henceforth I am Mr. Kelley's disciple on the question of according to connection with the revenues of our povernment. I am, with William D. Kelley, of berefore be [Mr. Kelley] had voted for a man

President for whom he had refused to vote Mr. Townsend inquired the date of that speech Mr. Kelley replied that it was in the fall of

Mr. Townshend said that the gentleman's mery must be treacherous, for he stated that roted against Garfield for Speaker because he believed Garfield to be a freee-trader, and now he says that Garfield had changed his opinion a year before he was nominated for Speaker.

A year after Garfield had convinced the gentle men that he was no longer a free-trader the genan had refused to obey the dietates of the Mr. Kelley remarked that whatever might

the fact remained that in 1876 he had seen the avowed and absolute conversion of James A. Mr. Townshend-What was your reason for

disobeying the action of the Republican caucus, year after Garfield's conversion? Mr. Kelley-What right have you to interroate me as to my personal relations and personsons! There are other questions than the

Mr. Townshend disclaimed any intention of desiring to pry into Mr. Kelley's personal affairs. Passing to a consideration of the bill, Mr. Townshend declared that no Representative from the West could vote against it without betraying his constituents. He did not harge any improper motives. The gentlemen night be deluded, but if they were sincere in easy of protection they were deluded to th an extent as to obstruct what was for the

interests of the people.

Is Capnon, of Illinois, said that it always ocred to him, when his colleague [Mr. Townsad] spoke that his colleague's highest ambion was, not to discuss a question on the broad round of principle, but to delve back in the set and try to establish his case by showing somebody who disagreed with him now, seed with him some time ago. Saul of Tarsus, o was born at the foot of Baal, was stricken and became a Christian. His colleague nte in the interest of Massachu Illinois to-day had more wealth than itis, and had as many manufactories te, and some of these days the Winkle sleep which overspread the disolleague represented would be broken.

LIDAY'S HOME.

ould be heard there. Then his col-

of John Sherman, has been closed without a sign of life except a pegro servant, who occasionally comes out of the basement and sits on the steps to gossip with her friends. There has always been a mystery about the place. The daily papers contain advertisements announcing that the "superb" furniture and fittings of this house, with "a large classical library, handsomely bound, with fine oil paintings by celebrated masters, elegant bronzes and marble statuary, two bronze lions, seven feet long. which cost \$6,000 each, and other magnificent works of art," are to be sold at auction under a

deed of trust next week. This announcement has caused a great deal of talk among the old residents of the city who remember the house and its former occupants in the days when it was one of the most elegant and hospitable houses in Washington, and the center of one of the most extravagant and gay coteries ever known at the capital. Ben Halliday was the owner then, and this, his Washington residence, is the last of the great estate which he squandered. He built it when he was very rich, and its contents were gathered by him in this country and Europe when he did not appreciate the value of money, and bought everything that pleased his cultivated taste. Mr. Halliday's life was a romance, and if it could be written in detail would make a volume more interesting than fiction. As will be remembered, he was the proprietor of the "Pony Exprese," which carried the mails across the continent before the construction of the Pacific railroads. His name was a synonym of enterprise over the entire country. In "Innocents Abroad," when Mark Twain was standing on the summit of Mount Sinai and discussing the excursion forty years long which Moses and the Israelites made through the wilderness, he remarked that he did not think Moses was much of a leader, for Ben Halliday could have taken the children of Israel through there in four

Mr. Halliday died at Portland, Ore., last August, aged seventy years, leaving an enormous amount of property, but so encumbered that his widow and children will realize little from it. Ten or twelve years before his death he married a Miss Campbell, of Portland, who, with two small children, survive him. A singular fatality followed his family by his first wife, who was a New York lady. Both of his daughters married French noblemen, and both met with distressing deaths after sad experiences. One of them died in a Pullman car while on her way from Omaha to San Franciso, and the other was taken ill on an ocean steamer while en route to New York and died at the New York Hotel a few days after her arrival. He had two sons, one of whom died from the effects of dissipation at the Providence Hospital, in this city, and the other lost his life by accident in China. There has been a bill pending in Congress for many years to reimburse Mr. Halliday to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars for losses suffered through Indian raids on the ins while running the "Pony Express," but it will probably not be passed, as there is no one now to look after it.

A VAST BRAZILIAN SCHEME. A Syndicate to Establish Railway Works in Brazil-Details of the Plan.

Washington Special. A dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, states that a syndicate, headed by J. J. C. Abbott, member of the Dominion Ministry, commanding British capital to the extent of \$100,000,000, has been formed to undertake railway works in Brazil. It is learned here that such a syndicate has been formed, composed of leading New York bankers and merchants and representative New England capitalists with some of the principal Canadian Pacific capitalists. It is stated that concessions, subsidies and contracts have been obtained from the government of Brazil of enormous value, and that the first undertaking of the syndicate will be the establishment of a transportation line from the port of Para, Brazil, 100 miles from the southern mouth of the Amazon, by the Tocantin, Araguaya and Vermelho rivers, to the city of Goyoz. The Tocantin is navigable by large steamers for about 250 miles from Para, and then is obstructed by a series of rapids for about seventy miles. A line of railroad is to be built around these rapids and more than 2,500 miles of navigation established on the Upper Tocantin, and its great tributaries, and the southern ports of Goyoz province brought into direct connection with Para. It is said that land grants have been made by the government and money voted for coionization on a grand scale. Arrangements are now being made in Europe for the introduction of colonists. The region to be developed and colonized is the central luterior of Brazil. A historical as well as commercial significance attaches to this enterprise, inasmuch as in 1853 there was a great agitation in the United States, led by the famous Lieutenant Maury, of the United States navy, over the opening of the Amazon to the trade of the world. The region was explored in 1844 by a scientific commission sent out by the French government under Count Castleman, who pictures the region as an earthly paradise, and declares that southern Goyoz is not only the richest country in the world in precious metals, gold and diamonds, but that its climate and agricultural resources

The party of four engineers which sailed on the steamer Advance, of the United States Brazil line, from Newport News, Va., took from New York a large steam launch of the Herreshoff model and a complete outfit for the expedi-tion. The party, after locating the line of railroad around the rapids of the Tocantin, will continue their journey to the city of Goyoz. The company is organized in the United States and is known as the Para Transportation and Trading Company. Its office is at No. 16 and 18 Broad street, New York, and among its officers and directors are John J. C. Abbott, Mayor of Montreal, director of the Bank of Montreal, and member of the Dominion Privy Council; Charles C. Colby, Deputy Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons; Col. George W. Hooker, of Vermont; Robert J. Kimball, of R. J. Kimball & Co., bankers, New York; Bayard Dominick, of Dominick & Dickerman, New York: Theodore E. Leeds, of Dellowsy, Daven-port & Leeds, New York; and Guy C. Noble, attorney of the Central Vermont railroad, St. Albans, Vt.

MINOR MATTERS.

A Persevering Explorer Who Hopes to Find a New Route to the Far East. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, May 12.-From London comes

information concerning the almost complete exploration of Capt. Joseph Wiggins, an Englishman, who has been trying to open the northeast passage, by which vessels may go to Japan by a route one-third the distance and requiring less that half the time which is necessary at present for vessels to go to the Occidental countries. Captain Wiggins left London last August and put up his little steamship Phoenix for the winter about a thousand miles up the river Yenisei. In March he was at Moscow, Russia, pursuing his studies of the Siberian country and the climatic influences which would have to be overcome, and the currents of the rivers, a knowledge of which being absolutely necessary to the successful voyage by the northeast passage to Japan. The searcher after this new and important water route report that the climate became warmer as he neared certain portions of Siberia. For several weeks be cruised about the island Lutke without any danger or difficulty; on landing the soil was ound to be covered with verdure and flowers, great quantities of berries of vadescriptions, and heaps of eiderdown were seen in many places. The small lakes in the interior were found to swarm with eider-ducks, swans and wild geese; no snow was visible, except on the tops of the Ural nountains. This was in a region where most obstruction was anticipated in the way of ice, etc., and the comparatively easy passage Captain Wiggins encountered encouraged him in his belief that he will yet find a route to reach Japan, China, etc., by the northeast passage, which will shorten the trip so greatly as to make his discovery of great value to commerce.

Corrections of Soldiers' Records. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, May 12 -By direction of the Sec retary of War, under the act approved June 3 1884, and the act amendatory thereof, approved Feb. 3, 1887, and to complete the record, the discharge of First Sergeaut Henry Burkbart, Company H, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry Volunteers, May 30, 1865, is amended to take effect Dec. 31, 1864, his muster into service as first lieutenant, same company and regiment. May 31, 1865, 1s amended to date Jan. 1, 1865, and he is mustered for pay in said grade during the period embraced between the aforesaid dates. Under the same act, the discharge of Sergeant James McC. Preston, Com ony G. Thirtieth Indiana Infantry Volunteers March 27, 1862, is amended to take effect Feb. 2, 1862, his muster into service as second lieutenant, same company and regiment, March 28, 1862, and May 30, 1863, are amended to date Feb. 3, 1862, and April 16, 1863, respectively. and he is mustered for pay in said grades during the periods embraced between the aforesaid

Bonds Accepted

Treasury this afternoon accepted \$691, 700 bonds.

as follows: Registered fours, \$246,500, at \$1.27; \$1,400, at \$1.26. Coupon fours, \$19,400, at \$1.27; \$250, at \$1.26. Registered four and a halfs, \$136,650. at \$1.08; \$50,000, at \$1.07 85-100; \$100,000, at \$1.07%. Coupen four and a halfe, \$122,500, at \$1.08; \$15,000, at \$1.07%.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, May 12 -The House committee on military affairs has ordered a favorable report on a bill appropriating \$25,000 to defray the expenses of the anniversary celebration of the is expected to be present at the celebration, and, according to the present programme, he will read the speech delivered by President Lincoln on the battle-field as an introduction to his own Assistant Secretary Hawkins, of the Interior

Department, has gone to his home at Cape Girardeau, Mo. He will not return until after the St Louis convention. Mr. John Bigelow, of New York, ex-minister to France, has been tendered the position commissioner to the Brussels exposition. The set for the erection of a public building at Portsmouth, O., was presented to the President April 30, and not having been returned by him to the House in which it originated within the ten days prescribed by the Constitution bas

MURDEROUS TRAIN ROBBERS.

become a law without his approval.

Fireman and Conductor Killed, One Passen

ger and the Express Messenger Injured. NOGALES, A. T., May 12.-Six rebbers attacked a train twelve miles from here last night, killed fireman Forbes, fatally wounded conductor Atkinson, seriously injured a passenger named French, and dangerously injured express messenger Hay. The place of operations a lonely spot on the Sonora railway. The band of thieves dreve to the place with a team which they kept near by. As the train slackened speed the six men jumped aboard, two on the eagine, two on the express car and two on the rear platform. The engineer was knocked down, and the fireman slain at once for attempting to interfere. The murderers then forced the conductor to go to the express car with them and refusal to open the safe door ended in a fusillade of bullets, the conductor failing tothe floor almost dead and the messenger being shot in the head and back. A number of passengers came to the rescue and the robbers were finally money was secured. Ex-sheriff Paul, who overhauled and shot the Heins Pass robbers, has gone in pursuit, and detective Thacker will follow from San Francisco.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13-1 A. M. For Indiana and Illinois-Warmer, fair weather; light to fresh westerly winds, becoming southerly.

For Ohio-Slightly warmer, fair weather; resh to brisk northwesterly winds, diminishing Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12, 1888 Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Prec. 7 A. M... 29.84 50 70 West. Fair. 2 P. M... 29.90 62 25 West. Clear. 9 P. M... 30.00 50 64 Nw'st Clear Maximum minium, 76; minimum thermor Following is a comparative statement of the condi-ion of temperature and precipitation on May 12, 

General Observations. WASHINGTON, May 12, 9 P. M. | Bar. |Ther| Wind. | Pr. | Weather Stations. Jacksonville, Fla... 29.90
Atlants, Ga..... 29.96
Pensacola, Fla.... 29.92 litusville, Fla..... 29.92 New Orleans, La.... 29.98 Shrevepert, La...... 30.04
Fort Smith, Ark.... 30.08
Little Rock, Ark.... 30.06
Galveston, Tex..... 30.00
Palestine, Tex..... 30.06
Brownsville, Tex.... 30.04 68 Calm. ..... Clear. 62 West. ... Clear. 60 West. ... Clear. 50 N'wst ... Clear. 58 N'wst ... Clear. 60 West ..... Clear 56 Swest .22 Cloud 56 Calm. ... Clear. 44 West. ... Clear. 36 West. .... Cloudy 34 N'wst .... Cloudy st. Paul, Minn ... 34 West. .... Cloud 40 West. .... Clear. 46 N'wat ..... Clear 1 Calm. ..... 30.00 52 N'wet .... Clear 52 Neast .... Fair. Moorhead, Minn... 30.04 32 North ...
Ft. McKinney, W. T 30.00 50 West...
Bismarck, D. T..... 30.06 42 North ...
Fort Buford, D. T..... East.
Fort Custer, M. T... 30.02 60 North ... Fort Custer, M. T., 30.02 Qu'Apelle, N. W. T. 30.00

Davis, Tex .... 30.06 Montrose, Col...... 29.92 60 S'east ..... Clear. T-Traces of precipitation

Flatrock Public Schools. Special to the Indiana. "dis Journal. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., May 12 -The fourth an nual commencement exercises of the Flatrock public schools were held last night in the M. E Church. The following programme was rendered: Invocation, Rev. L. N. Jones; "Every Spider Weaves Its Own Web," Frank Coyle; "Little Things," Miss Jennie Hildebrand; "Pleasures of Science," Harry Nading: "Life, Miss Willetta Higgins; "What to Read." Frank Dixon; "Window Plants," Miss Lillie Higgios: "Death-bed of Benedict Arnold," Charles Schaef-er; valedictory. Miss Jennie Hildebrand, pre-sentation of diplomas, Professor Cark.

Grottkau Must Go to Prison. MILWAUKEE, May 12 .- At 4 o'clock this afternoon Court Commissioner Ryan decided the Gottkan habeas corpus case, and the notorious Socialist will have to serve a year in the House of Correction for inciting riot. Grottkau was sentenced May 7, 1887, but his case was appealed and delayed in the courts, so that he was not committed until the 5th of last month. Grottkau's attorneys held that his term of punish ment commenced on the day of his sentence, and not on the day of his commitment, but Commissioner Ryan held otherwise.

Deserted by Their Manager. PITTSBURG, May 12 -W. A. Covert, the man ager of the "Checkered Life" company, which has been playing at the Academy in this city fied the town last evening. The company has been ticketed by the Baltimore & Ohio road from Philadelphia to Cleveland, via Pittaburg. Last evening Covert took the tickets from this city to Cleveland and left them as security with Passenger Agent E. D. Smith to cover the price of a ticket to New York. The sudden departure of the manager greatly inconvenienced the members of the company, but they succeeded in getting away to Cleveland to-night.

Injured in a Runaway.

Special to the Indianapolis Journas. SHELBYVILLE, May 12-Wilson Kineley, farmer, residing three miles north of this city, started to drive home last night, when his horses became frightened at the cars, ran away, and threw him out, dislocating his shoulder and inflicting a serious blow on his head. His condition is serious.

Broad Ripple Park and Hotel Washington, May 12.—The Secretary of the Open to family picnics, beating, fishing and all woods sports. No liquor sold on the ground.

THE COMING FREIGHT WAR. Prolonged Conflict Probable, Which May End in the Abolition of the Trunk-Line Pool.

New York, May 12 -- The Times says: "It is predicted that another meeting of the trunkline pool's executive committee will have to be teld within the next week. The fight precipitated by the Grand Trunk's cut in dressed-beef rates is of much more consequence than was first supposed, and the action taken by other battle of Gettysburg next July. The President | roads in cutting live-stock rates is declared by practical railway managers to be only the first move in a campaign intended to bring the Grand Trunk to grief. It is still humorously contended at Pool Commissioner Fink's office that Thursday's meeting (which lasted from morning until night and resulted in a cut of about 30 per cent. in live-stock rates) was a perfectly 'barmonious affair.' All meetings held by the pool are always harmonious so far as the pool's announcements go, but harmony that slaughters rates might fairly be called by some other name. The president of one of the big railroads belonging to the trunk-line pool says: 'Affairs are much demoralized in the trunk-line association. Every road out of New York is cutting rates, not openly, it is true, but effectually all the same. Not one class of freight, but every class, is able to get rebates and "shaded" tariffs. Competition has grown sharper right along for a good while past, and the road that offers the best rates gets the business. The result is that the pretension which all make of maintaining rates is a mere mockery. Nobody in railway circles is deceived. Isn't the pool's bureau, captained by Commisstoner Fink, able to detect the cuts and bring the offenders to account? The bureau has little nower-none, in fact. Trouble being discovered, a meeting of the trunk-line representa-tives is convened, Mr. Fink conjures us to do so no more, and after exchanging compliments, we break up and go our respective ways. having all promised to maintain rates, and not one really intending to do anything of the kind. There was a time when the Fink bureau had influence and even power, but conditions governing the railway situation have materially changed since that time, and now the service of the bureau to the railroads is pretty expensive. considering the results. It costs us from \$100, 000 to \$130,000 a year to maintain the insuitu tion. It need not be a surprise,' went on this railroad president, "if the trunk-line pool bureau shall be wholly discontinued, abolished, within the space of another year. There are more reasons for this possible abolition of the bureau than that merely of its lack of influence its expense. The tendency of legislation. State and national, too, is toward a policy of interfering with corporate interests wherever those interests show an inviting prospect; and as a mere matter of self-defense the railways will have to abandon every appearance that is monopolistic. Trusts and pools and traffic associations will handtcap us. Arrangements and understandings among railways, to be value and not the object of special attacks, will have to be secret in the extreme, utterly hid "It is said by railway men that new life wi

be added to the present rate war when the dressed-beef shippers of Chicago call upon their friends of the Grand Trunk road to allow a further rebate, in order to give the dressed-bee traffic a chance to compete in the Eastern market with live stock, the live-stock shipper by the new cut trunk-line rate of 25 cents per 00 pounds having something of an advantage. It is declared that the contract made by the dressed-beef shippers with the Grand Trunk provides explicitly for such a contingency as has arisen, it being agreed by the Grand Trunk to permit a further rebate of 10 cents per 100 counds if the other lines should cut rates. The ines are drawn as tightly now as ever they were between the rivals of the dressed-beer and live-stock trades. The Pennsylvania and the New York Central are known to be very decidedly in favor of the live-stock people. In the old fight they were clearly for the live-stock men, and now, when that same fight is revived, they occupy their old position. It is declare by their representatives that neither the Grand Trunk nor any other road can make money transporting dressed beef from Chicago to th Atlantic seaboard for forty-five cents a bundred weight, and the only reason they did not slash the dressed-beef rate (sixty five cents) down below the Grand Trunk's forty-five-cent rate was, they say, because the worst punishment they can inflict on the Grand Trunk for its bethe dressed-beef business upon it at forty-five cents. If this were strictly true, it is or that the other roads deemed it need spend whole day discussing the situation and worrying over enough to order a cut in live-stock rates from 35 cents down to 25. There are intimations that the Erie is inclined to edge over toward the Grand Trunk's side in this controversy, and all around entanglements of a lively character seem imminent. In the case of a further open cut by the Grand Trunk-orin the event of strong presumptive evidence that a further cut has been made—it is believed by railway men that the trunk-line pool would order a slashing of the present tariff after a more sweeping fashion even than the big cut of Thursday. The news of whatever happens, however, will in all likeli-hood reach New York by way of 'Chicago. There is where the contending dressed-beef and

live-stock shippers are, and there is where Eastbound rates are made. The Foes of Social Order. CHICAGO, May 12 .- "Down with the ballotox; long live the social revolution;" these were the concluding words of a letter from John Most read at Unlich Hall to-night. An entertain-ment was given by a number of so-called "workingmen's educational societies," for the benefit of Most, to aid him in prosecuting his appeal from the decision which recently sentenced him to a year's imprisonment. There were about four hundred present. There were also red age of diminutive size, red badges, and draping, and the stage was decorated with the ictures of the of the executed Anarchista. There was plenty of beer, too -co-operative beer; no pool beer—and it formed the principal source of revenue. Speeches were made by Henry Charles, theman for whom Most secured aposition on the Arbeiter Zeitung, and Dyer D. Lum, of the Alarm, which recently gave up the ghost. Henry Charles spoke in German, eulogizing Most as the best hated man of two continents. the one leading champion of the white slaves of America. Mrs. Parsons was present selling the German edition of Parsons's book on "Aparchism." Lum's speech was tame and Most's letter equally so, the quotation given excepted.

Execution at Chicago. CHICAGO, May 12 .- The murder of little Maggie Gaughan has just been avenged by the hanging of the colored murderer, Zeph Davis. The execution took place in the northeast corner of the county jail, at 11:17 A. M., and on the same gallows from which the Anarchists were swung off a few months ago. Davis was the first colored person to suffer capital punishment in Cook county. Davis was restless during the early part of the night, butshortly after 1 o'clock oped into a heavy slumber and did not wake until 8 o'clock this morning. A minister administered spiritual consolation, and at 9 clock he breakfasted quite heartily. As the fatal hour approached Davis was quite calm and apparently his good night's rest, and the religious consolation afforded him, stilled his nervousness and gave him courage to meet his death

Business Embarrassments. BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 12.-Gorman & Co., provision dealers, made an assignment to-day. The liabilities are \$110,000; assets not known. SAN FRANCISCO, May 12. - The firm of J. Lusk Company, operating a large establishment for canning fruits and vegetables, made an assignment last evening. The liabilities were not givon and the president declines to be interviewed. Wm. T. Coleman, the head of the commission house that made an assignment a few days since, is the principal creditor. Coleman was largely interested in these canneries. The liabilities are estimated by outside parties to be 200,000. Coleman & Co. have indorsed much of the canning company's paper floated in the East. It is thought the assignees will carry on the business until the affairs of the firm can be straightened up. The Luck ennnery is said to be the largest in the world.

Murder at Lexington, Ky. LEXINGTON, Ky., May 12 -A week of exciting ireumstances, such as robberies, burglaries and pocket-picking, was ended this afternoon by the shooting of policeman Thomas Donnellan and William Pennington, by Jack Richardson, of this county. Richardson has the name of being a "bad man." He was at the race-track, and a young man with him, named Charlie Haggin, had some trouble with one of the Bradeys, a turfman. It is said that Bradley claims his wife was cursed by one of the two men. Bradley requested Officer Pennington to arrest the men, which he did. He brought them to town, taking them before Squire Jewell. While Haggin was giving bond. Richardson Donnellan, pursued, finding Richardson in Wilson's livery stable. Richardson resisted and shot both officers. One bullet struck a package

ward, resulting in death. Wilson was arrested as particeps criminis, charged with allowing Richardson to have a horse to escape. Deputy Sheriffs Gross and Wilkerson pursued the fugitive and captured him, and he is now in jail.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

[Concluded from Third Page.] with his Holiness on the subject. The Pope affirms that, as far as it is in his power, be will protect the interests of the Irish people. but that he will condemn everything in the land war of a revolutionary nature, The Holy Father has gone further, and has informed the English government that he expects them to do something for the Irish tenant farmers. This was insisted on by the Papal Secretary of State in his conference with the Duke of Norfolk. A further explanation of this decree is that it was inspired by the requests of a few Irish bishops, who brought the matter to the Vatican's attention for official action. It is known that Parnell was opposed to the plan of campaign and hos never taken part in it. It is believed in Rome that the interests of Ireland can be best served by means that will not antagonize public sentiment and bring the Irish cause into disfavor."

Flood Devastation in Germany. BERLIN, May 12 -A system of relief calculated to mitigate individual suffering in the in undated districts has been organized. Reports from along the Vietula indicate widespread ruin, which it will take a long time to remedy. The low-lying districts are still submerged, and engineering measures will be necessary to drain them when the waters have subsided. Enormous stretches of what was formerly fertile land have been swept clear of soil, and are at present mere waste expanses of sand. The pumping process to carry off the water is being actively carried on, but effects little to restore the former farming condition. For the current year the agricultural outlook is hopeless.

Dillon Again Convicted. DUBLIN, May 12 .- The trial of Mr. John Dil n on the second charge, offending under the crimes act, was concluded to-day, and he was convicted. He was again sentenced to six months' imprisonment without hard labor, as he was on account of the first charge. The sentences, however, will run concurrently.

Settled through Bismarck's Aid. LONDON, May 12.—The St. James Gazette says that the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Morocco was due to Prince Bismarck's sending a private commission

Berlin is to have a new cathedral. The Vienna journals announce the death of a easant in Moravia, aged 142 years. Crown Prince William will unveil the warriors' monument at Posen, on June 18. A Spanish priest recently inherited £30,000. and gave it to the Vatican in exchange for plenary indulgence. M. Herbette, the French embassacor, has

turned to Berlin, and it is reported that he wil be replaced by a Chauvinist envoy. The "Black Sea and Azof Canal Company," with a capital of \$17,000,000, are about to begin cutting a canal across the Crimean isthmus. Kurkehper's Litteratur Kalender states that the total number of literary works ussued in Germany in 1887 was 15,972, against 16,253 in 1886.

At last England is about to be waked from

her barbarism in regard to the science of shav-

ing. A New Yorker is about to establish a

barber's shop in London on the luxurious principles of America. The French government is about to build an absolutely uneinkable man-of-war. This will be accomplished by the use of celulose amorphe, a product of cocoanut fibre, so elastic that if pierced the hole closes of itself.

Dr. Virchow has returned from an exploring tour in Egypt. He states that he was several times attacked by Bedouins on the road to Wady Halfa. The anarchy which prevails along the Nile has stopped Dr. Schlieman's researches. Dr. Guerdertz, of Berlin, the royal librarian has discovered a manuscript record of the visit of John DeWitt to London in 1596, together with drawings of the theaters of the time Shakspears. Herr Muller, of Bremen, will publish the record, which will be a library sensa-

The Upper House of the German Landtag has approved Herr Gossler's proposal for the relief of the Catholic orders. Its chief stipulation is that the seventeen orders soliciting readmission to Prussia be allowed to return and also be reendowed with the rights and properties forfeit-ed when they were dissolved in 1875.

THE FIRE RECORD. New Castle Again Suffers, Another Manu-

factory Being Burned Out. special to the Indianapolis Journal NEW CASTLE, Ind., May 12 .- Another disastrous fire occurred in this city at an early hour this morning, which resulted in the destruction of another of the leading manufacturing industries of the city. The fire was discovered about 2:30 o'clock, in H. L. Shopp & Co.'s machine shop, and before the fire company could reach the seene the flames had gained such headway that it was impossible to save any part of the building, which was a frame structure. The building was consumed, and all the valuable machinery and tools contained in the shops were ruined or badly damaged. The loss is about \$2,500, without any insurance. This is the third manufacturing industry that has burned out here recently, and the indications point strongly to the work of incendiaries. The citizens are work of the fire-bugs.

Other Fires. KANSAS CITY, May 12.—Fire, this morning, in the building 538 and 540 Delaware street caused a loss of about \$65,000, distributed as follows: E. E. Menges, sporting goods, \$25,000; fully insured. Graham Paper Company, \$20,000; fully insured. Hingston, Coy & Peake, \$10,000; fully insured. Loss on building, \$10,000; fully DAYTON, O., May 12.-At 1:30 P. M. fire my

teriously started in the upper floors of Nick Thomas's new brewerv, and, a high wind pre vailing, soon burned that part out. The loss is less than \$10,000; insurance, \$7,500. BLOUNT, D. T., May 12.—Fire, this morning. burned eight or ten buildings on Main street, between the Hughes County Bank and the drug

store. Loss, \$20,000; insurance not stated. CLEVELAND, O., May 15.—The pork-packing establishment of Jacob Bradt, at Akron, O., was gutted by fire to-day. Loss on building, \$5,000; on stock, \$25,000. Insured. SAN FRANCISCO, May 12. - The California eigar-box factory and Jesse H. Drew's sach and loor factory were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$75,000; insurance light.

Joe Johnston's G. A. R. Membership, CHICAGO, May 12-It has transpired that measures were adopted in George H. Thomas, No. 5, G. A. R., in this city, last evening, to rocure a decision from Commander-in-chief Rea, of that organization, on the action of E. D. Baker Post, of Philadelphia, admitting the confederate general. Joe Johnston, to contributory membership. The question is raised that there can be no contributory or other than regular memberships, but that if such a membership can be eatablished by posts, those who bore arms against the United States are ineligible thereto, as in the case of the regular member ship. This action may lead to proceedings against the Philadelphia post for violating the

MARSHALL, Ill., May 12 -John Ira Parce the oldest resident of Westfield township, die this afternoon. He was in his eighty-sixth year. He had resided in Westfield nearly fifty years and become prominently identified wi

rules and regulations.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 12.—William Friedman, a well known young Hebrew of this city was found dead in his bed this morning. He is supposed to have died of heart disease, an ooked so natural when found that he was thought to be asleep. Young Friedman was sonnected with the house of Deneblem Brothers and was highly esteemed Distinguished Cincinnatians Arrested.

CINCINNATI, May 12-This afternoon R. deDonald was arrested on a warrant of Wm. looper a director of the the Cincinnati, Hamilon & Dayton railroad, in which McDonald accused of perjury in his testimony in one of the late cases of that railroad. McDonald retaliated by causing the arrest of Wm. Hooper on the same charge. Mr. Hooper is a bank president and a man of wealth and high moral standing.

Enforcing the Liquor Law.

DENBY'S CANVASS.

His Friends Are Energetically Pushing It, and Are Confident of Success. Special to the Indianapolis Journal EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 12.—The Democrats engineering the canvass of Col. Charles Denby

for second place on the national ticket are pushing it with determined vigor and sending out a mass of literature to all delegates and prominent party men in every part of the Union. The number of prominent men in this State, who have espoused his cause, despite Governor Gray's indorsement, has astonished the partisans of the latter, and some of the Democratic press to-day claim that it is worked up by the friends of Senator McDonald, who is known to be inimical to Gray. On the other band, the friends of Denby claim to have practically secured the delegations of Arkansas and Louisians, with great encouragement from several other Southern States to stimulate their efforts. They maintain that Gray's past record will utterly prevent his indorsement by the na-

tional convention. Delegates to Chicago. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 12,-The Republicas convention of the Third congressional district of Tennessee to-day elected C. C. Stanly, of Chattanooga, and W. N. Hoge, of Athens, dele-

gates to the Chicago convention, and instructed for Blaine. CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 12 - The Repub licans of the Third Congressional district met here to-day and selected as delegates to the Chicago convention: H. C. Payne, colored, of Fayette county, and John Cooper, of Sumner county. Payne is for Blaine, and Cooper for

Sherman or the strongest man. ALBANY, N. Y., May 12 -The Republicans of the Nineteenth congressional district to-day elected John M. Barley and Waters W. Braman delegates to the Chicago convention. A resolu tion indorsing Depew for the presidency was SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 12.—The Twenty-fifth congressional district Republican convention chose Francis Hendricks and Edward K. Eaton delegates to Chicago. Blaine and protection

resolutions were adopted. JAMAICA, N. Y., May 12 .- The First congres sional district Republican convention elected William S. Cogswell, of Queens, and James F Hunting, of Suffolk, delegates to the national convention.

Sr. Louis, May 12.—The Republicans of the Fourteenth district have elected Byrd Duncan and S. A. Risley delegates to the Chicago convention. The delegates were not instructed but the convention expressed a preference for Judge Greeham for President.

Reception to Jason Brown.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SEYMOUR, Ind., May 12.—The Democracy of this city gave Hon. Jason B. Brown a hearty welcome to-night, upon his return from Jeffersonville, where he had accomplished the ambi tion of his life in securing Democratic nomination for Congress. Evening Democrat printed a correct likeness of Brown, along with the old flag and the evitable rooster, and called for a grand rally. large number of his friends met him at the M. & I. depot upon his arrival, at 9 o'clock, and escorted by the Seymour Light Guard Band, marched to the rink, where a general reception

Fighting for a Nomination. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 12.—During the four hours' session to-night but one ballot was taken by the Democratic State convention, which resulted: Taylor, 683; Trousdale, 540; McConnell, 102. Adjourned till 9 o'clock Monday.

Street-Car Run Into by a Locomotive. CHICAGO, May 12 .- A Wentworth-avenue street-car was run into by a Rock Island switch engine at Fourteenth street last night, and several persons seriously injured. The conductor claims that the crossing watchman signaled him that the track was clear and to come ahead and he signaled the driver. Just as the horse backing up at a rapid rate of speed, struck the front end of the car. The car was thrown from the track, the front platform torn away, and the car badly smashed. The driver's injuries are likely to prove fatal. Mrs. Annie Smith, William Bulger and F. F. Russell, passengers, were seriously bruised and injured internally. The other passengers escaped with a severe shaking up. The switch engineer says he received the customary signal at the crossing and blames the street-car conductor. An investigation will be made.

A Backset for Boss Brewess. New York, May 12.—The brewers' lockout, caused by the boss brewers combining to break up the Brewers' Union, has received a severe blow. The Banner brewery having been offered for sale, or a controlling portion of its stock, a syndicate, mainly saloon-keepers, was formed, and the stock was purchased. The new owners organized to-day by electing C. Burkhausere president; A. J Reiner, vice-president, and Alex. Darusmont secretary and treasurer, All the non-union em

ployes were discharged and union men were substituted. It is now said that the boss brewers' pool will give up its organization, since its integrity is broken. The new officers of the Banner brewery will retail their own beer, and say they can sell 400,000 kegs a year.

Journalistic Change. Special to the Indianapolis Journal St. Louis, May 12.-The Missouri Republicac will announce to-morrow that Mr. Charles H Jones, late editor and proprietor of the Jackson ville, Fla., Times-Union, has purchased an in terest in that paper. The company has been reorganized, and Mr. Jones will have control of becoming seriously alarmed at the destructive while Mr. C. W. Knapp, who has long been connected with it, and who represents a large proprietary interest will be the publisher and busi ness manager. It is understood that a large amount of new capital has been put into the concern, and that plans are being matured which, when announced, will cause a stir journalistic circles.

Fatal Railway Accident.

YUMA, A. T., May 12-A Southern Pacific west-bound passenger train was badly wrecked near Gila Bend early this morning by jumping the track while passing over a new trestle. An emigrant car and the smoking car, day coaches and one sleeper fell from the trestle to the ground, a distant of four or five feet, turning completely over. Mrs. Good, of England, an grant passenger, was instantly killed, leaving her busband and three small children, who were traveling with her. Two other passengers had legs broken and a number of others received slight injuries. The emigrant car was completely wrecked.

Steamship News. AMSTERDAM, May 12 -Arrived: Edam, from ew York. QUEENSTOWN, May 12.-Arrived: Aurania from New York. NEW YORK, May 12 .- Arrived: Celtie, City of Chester, from Liverpool PLYMOUTH, May 12.-Arrived:

from New York, for Hamburg.

and, from New York, for Hamburg.

THE PAPAL TIARA. Jewels Which Have Been Among the Pope's Temporal Possessions.

The popes did not always wear the three

SOUTHAMPTON. May 12 -Arrived: Noord

crown tiara. At first they wore an ordinar miter with one crown around it, and then a sec end was added to it, and then a third, when took the name of Triregno (three kingdoms.) This explains why sometimes the simple miter is used and sometimes called the triregno. We read of the form and splendor of th portificial miters in pontificial inventories. Some of them weighed as much as ten pounds, or even more; they were decorated with cameou and stones, inlaid with figures, rings, and other recious ornaments, fastened to the miter like drooping pearls, crosses, and every other kind of jewel then known. In 1419 Eugene IV had a miter made in France by Lorenzo Ghiberti which weighed five pounds, of which over four pounds were of precious pearls and gems, and cost over 40,000 gold ducats. It was this miter which Eugene IV afterward pledged to Florence for \$50,000, which he gave to the Greeks, who intervened in the council of Florence in 1449. Till the end of the last century there were four recious miters in existence—two made for Pius V and Paul V, the latter of whom spent \$70,-000 on his miter; and two were made for Paul VI. The two first were kept in Castle Saint Angelo, and were taken out for great ceremo

When taken out they were garded by pope's jeweler, and were accompanied by same jeweler ail through the pro monies of the day. Even when placed on the papel altar, they were still under the jew-eler's custody. The other two miters were son's livery stable. Richardson resisted and shot both officers. One bullet struck a package of letters in Pennington's right coat pocket, going through and giancing out; another struck a button on the top of his pants, bruising his abluidings. The penalty is fine and imprison-the pentifical arms. The ribbons were also

second miter of the Pope was made in 1781, at was decorated in the same manner, only is different pattern, and the foundation was a silver instead of gold. All these four mitter were broken up by Pius VI, in 1797 in order to pay the French what was stipulated in peace of Tolenting, Not one of the miters of fored to Leo XIII for his jubilee is of the value of either one of the above stated miters De even the present ones are valuable enquel especially for these days.

ENGRAVING A "GREENBACK." A Brief Explanation of the Various Processes by Which the Wark Is Done.

Philadelphia Times. So vague is the general idea as to how a bank note is made that we propose to explain briefly the various processes it coes through before i is issued as a part of the "money of the realm," saying, by way of introduction, that tais come try leads the world in bank-note engraving Unfortunately, the first consideration in make ing a bank note is to prevent bad men from making a counterfeit of it, and therefore all the notes of a certain denomination or value must be exact duplicates of each other. If they were engraved by hand this would not be the case; and, another thing, hand engraving to more easily counterfeited than the work done by the processes which we are going to de-

Every note is printed from a steel plate in the preparation of which many parsons take part f you will look at a five-dollar "greenback you will see a picture in the center; a small por trait, called a vignette, on the left, and in each of the upper corners a network of fine lines with a dark ground, one of them containing the letter V and the other the figure 5. These four parts are made on separate plates. To make ignette it is necessary first to make a large drawing on paper with great care, and a daexact size of the engraving desired. The daguerreotype is then given to the engraver, who uses a steel point to mark on it all the ontlines of the picture. The plate is inked and a print tak n from it. While the ink is still damp print is laid face down on a steel plate, wh has been softened by beating it red-hot and letting it cool slowly. It is then put in a pross and an exact copy of the outline is thus made on the steel plate. This the engraver finishes with his graver, a tool with a three-corners point, which cuts a clean line without leaving a

Now, this plate is used for making other plates-it is never used to print from. It must be made very hard, and this is done by heating it and cooling it quickly. A little roller of softened steel is then rolled over it by a power-ful machine until its surface has been forced into all the lines cut into the plate. The outlines of the vignette are thus transferred to the hardened it is used to roll over plates of softened steel and thus make in them sunken lines exactly like those in the plate originally en-

The center picture is engraved and transferred to a roller like the vignette, but the network in the upper corners and also on the back of the note, is made by the lathe. This machine costs \$5,000, a price that puts it beyond the reach of counterfeiters, and its work is so perfect that it cannot be imitated by hand. The lathe engraves the network on softened steel, and the figure in the middle of it is then engraved by hand. It is now hardened and trans-

ferred to a roller like the others. The plate from which the notes are to be printed is of softened steel and large enough to print four notes at once. Four engravings o the note must, therefore, be made on it. and this is done by rolling the hardened steel rollers containing the raised pictures over it in their appropriate places until the pictures are pressed into its surface. The five lettering around the border of the note is transferred in the same way, but the other lettering is put on by hand. This process saves a great deal of time and it secures absolute uniformity in the four engrav-

ngs on the plate. The black parts of the note are printed first, and when the ink is dry the greenback is printed, to be followed by the red stamps and numbers. It is then signed and issued. For greater security, one part of the note is engraved and printed at one place and another part at another place, when it is sent to Washington to be finish

But even after all this care and all these safeguards, many skilfully-executed counterfeits have been made and issued, some of them so good as to deceive the most expert judges of

PECULIARITIES OF SOUND.

The Ear Not Always a Good Guide to Determine the Direction of Sound. Popular Science Monthly.

The average child, returning from school, on

entering the house calls "Mamma." The mother, perhaps, replies "yes." "Where are you!" is the next question, and the reply informs the child not only as to the floor, but as to the room in which the mother can be found. The child cannot determine its mother's location by the sound of her voice. This exaggerated instance may be owing to the reflection of the sound, not only from the walls, but from the strata of air differing in temperature and humidily. How many of us going to the next street, running at right angles to the car tracks can tell from hearing the bell of the approaching street

car before the car comes in sight, whether that car is going north or south! It does not seem that animals can determine the direction of sound much better than man. The sleeping dog aroused by his master's call, is all abroad as to his master's location, and determines it by sight or seent, or both, frequently running in several directions before hitting the right one. The deer, on being startled by the unseen hunter's tread, is not always right in his selection of the route to get out of harm's way. A flock of geese, ducks, or other birds, on hearing a gun, is at likely to fly toward as from the sportsman, if he has kept entirely out of sight, and the flash of his piece is not seen.

Gray to Be Passed By. Special to St. Louis Republican.

If any Indianian is chosen at the St. Louis convention for the second place, it is the gen-eral belief among people at Washington that Gov. Gray is to be that individual; but the talk at present is that it might possibly be more to the party's advantage to take some well-known man outside of the State of Indiana. It is argued that a true and tired Democrat from some of the other States would be loyally supporte by the Indiana Democrats, provided it was the sense of the convention that it was not expedi ent or timely to take a man this year from the

GAMBLERS RAIDED BY THE POLICE.

Tobe Howe and Fourteen Players Arrested in the Former's Room in English's Hotel

Captain Colbert, assisted by Sergeant Bruce, special officer Sorters, and patrolmen Kellermeyer and Laporte, made a raid on Tobe Howe's gambling rooms, in English's Hotel, last night, and arrested Mr. Howe and thirteen men. The police have been attempting to bresk up this game for several months, but account of the strategy resorted to the proprietors, all efforts to get into their rooms before the players could escape were futile. It was the custom to lock the door at the entrance of the stairway leading from the hotel corridor to the floor on which the gamb ling rooms were situated, and thus prevent the officers from getting near the rooms. Last sight at 12 o'clock Captain Colbert went into the hotel office and demanded of the perter the key to the stairway door, which he had reason to believe he carried. The negro refused, and Colbert then took the key out of his pocket force. Unlocking the door and going up to room where he knew the game was running. found the hall door open, and stood face an face with the fourteen men playing. When he stepped inside the room Howe looked the door on him and the crowd then demanded know what he wanted to do. The were several doors bywhich the men could pass out, but when shey started to desert him bert warned them against going. They final agreed to obey his orders in case he would take them to the station-house. He agreed, at Howe alone went to the station-house, where put up \$200 in cash and seven for the appearance of those arrested in to-morrow morning. The cash value of all the bonds is \$750, and as none of the men will like appear that is the amount the arrest will con Howe. The full gambling outfit was remove to the station-house. The police say their nex move will be to file against the person rence the rooms in the hotel for gambling pur

Found Dead in Bed. James Turner, aged sixty-four years, a brother of Chauncey L. Turner, of the Sentinel edito rial staff, was found dead at his boarding bound No. 49 South Fourth street, Brooklyn, Fester day morning. Apoplexy is supposed to been the cause. He has a sister, Mrs. S. K. Evans, living at Ludlow, Ky.

Turners' Excursion to Louisville. To the May Festival at National Park.
Tickets good for two days, with free entrance to park. For cale by C. Vonnegut, H. Lester & Co., and at Union Depot, Train leaves Union Depot at 7 c'eleck A. M.